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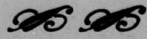
LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—January 5, 1917.
DELEGATE'S REPORT.
AUSTRALIAN COMPULSORY TRAINING.
OPEN LETTER TO FREDERICK J. KOSTER.
MASS MEETING.
PACIFIC COAST METROPOLIS.

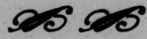
OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF WORKMEN

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Union Men

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Your Duty is Plain

Patronize those who patronize you. The merchants who advertise in this paper are patronizing you. Return the compliment. In this way you can make the "Labor Clarion" the best advertising medium in the State.

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NEAR FIFTH SAN FRANCISCO

Report of Delegate to the A. F. of L. Convention

San Francisco, December 29, 1916.

Officers and Delegates, San Francisco Labor Council.

Greeting: The thirty-sixth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor convened in Garden Theatre, Baltimore, Maryland, Monday, November 13, 1916, at 10 A. M.

The convention was called to order by John H. Ferguson, president of the Maryland State and District of Columbia Federation of Labor, who introduced Mr. Robert E. Lee, secretary to Mayor Preston, as temporary chairman during the morning session.

The invocation was pronounced by His Eminence, Cardinal James Gibbons of the Roman Catholic Church. The opening prayer was offered by Bishop John Murray of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

After the customary addresses of a number of notables, including the Governor of Maryland, and Secretary of Labor William B. Wilson, the credentials committee presented its report according to which there were present 396 delegates, representing 95 National and International Unions, 26 State Federations, 68 Central Bodies, 37 Trade and Federal Unions, and 6 Fraternal organizations, with a voting strength of 21,148.

The report of the executive council shows the substantial increase of 136,355 since the last convention. The organization having gained the largest increase in membership during the year was the International Association of Machinists, reporting an increase of 43,331 members.

The report of the executive council contains a complete history of the larger aspects of the labor movement during the past year. Space or time will not permit me to review this comprehensive report in detail, but I take occasion to recommend to the delegates the perusal of same which will give them interesting information not only in regard to what has been accomplished but also what things are in prospect and in course of execution by our great movement.

Under the three headings, "International Labor Relations," "Pan-American Relations" and "Mexico" there is presented one of the most remarkable recent phenomena in the development of our movement, namely, its increasing weight and concern in the intercourse between nations and the progress of international affairs, including relations of peace and war. The sympathetic attitude between the workers of different nations is made manifest by the increasing utilization by the several governments of the co-operation of organized labor in solidifying and directing national sentiments and aspirations. To make my meaning clear, I need refer only to the recent selection in England of members of organized labor as leaders in Parliament or members of the ministry, or the conferences in Washington between representatives of the Mexican and the American labor movements to assist in the solution of the tangled skein of diplomacy between the two North American Republics. I hope particular attention will be given to this part of the report under the heading "Mexico" and entitled "Labor's Message to Mexico's Toilers," which contains a brilliant as well as comprehensive plan for the working out of Mexican problems along the best lines of our own movement.

Anti-trust laws and anti-injunction laws are dealt with in the report extensively, and timely comment made on some recent court decisions of far-reaching import and detriment to our cause unless quick remedies be found to counteract their evil tendencies. Particularly is scored a decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court which boldly and in an ostentatious manner declares that labor is property. The decision acquires additional importance by reason of the fact that it nullifies an anti-injunction law of the State recently enacted and which only a year ago was hailed as a model anti-injunction law by

the American Federation of Labor. This law expressly declared that the right of labor was a personal right and not a property right. The court, however, basing its decision upon old precedents, held that the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution forbids the enactment of any State law which defines property in any other manner than heretofore defined by the common law judges of England. Unless this decision or the principle it announces is overruled by the Federal Supreme Court, there is grave danger indeed that efforts to abolish injunctions by law will be in vain, and other much more drastic methods of meeting the intolerable injunction evil must be devised if a human being that labors shall be treated as a person and not a tool of trade or commerce.

Other labor decisions rendered during the past year are dealt with, and I desire to impress every trade unionist who desires to keep abreast with the intelligence and spirit of our movement to read what President Gompers so ably expounds in reviewing these celebrated labor cases.

One of the greatest events that ever took place in a convention of the American Federation of Labor occurred in the Baltimore convention, when the chiefs of the four great Railroad Brotherhoods appeared before the convention and in masterly addresses conveyed the sentiments and aspirations of the 400,000 toilers whom they represent. They imparted to the assembled delegates something of the gigantic spirit that animates American workers in their continued struggle to establish the general eight-hour workday, and in response to that vivifying sentiment the convention, before it adjourned, authorized the appointment of a special committee charged with the duty to present to the executive council before the next convention their report on the practicability and methods necessary to establish such eight-hour workday at the earliest possible time. As a result of the visit of the chiefs of the four brotherhoods, it is expected that within a short time these flourishing and powerful organizations will be counted within the ranks of the American Federation of Labor.

If the delegates, when reading the proceedings of the convention, will take time to carefully analyze the "Report on Labor Legislation," as printed in the executive council's report, they may glean something of the wonderful progress made by labor in the halls of legislation at Washington. The last presidential election was decided perhaps solely on the program of labor legislation enacted by the last Congress. It would take only a few more such strides forward in later Congresses to reach, as we should view it, the end of our efforts to secure by mere legal enactments the improvements we seek to achieve in the condition of the workers.

There were 171 resolutions submitted to the convention for consideration and action. The one resolution that provoked considerable discussion was the dispute between the Structural Iron Workers' International and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners with reference to jurisdiction over dock building in New York. The American Federation of Labor dealt with this important question since the last convention and instructed the Iron Workers to suspend the charter granted to a local in New York. The convention went on record to suspend the charter of the Iron Workers' International if the instructions of the American Federation of Labor were not carried out.

As per instructions of the Council I introduced a resolution having for its purpose the organization of men and women in sugar refineries throughout the country and which called for an appropriation of five thousand dollars. The convention indorsed the resolution, cutting off the appropriation. This

was done because of the many requests for appropriations of money which the American Federation of Labor could not meet.

The resolution of the Elevator Conductors and Starters, calling for the simplification of reports of Federal unions to headquarters. Committee on laws reported concurrence in the resolution, which was coupled with Resolution No. 41 presented by Delegate Fred Ely of the Office Employees, and the much-needed relief requested by Federal unions will be granted.

Your delegate assisted in having Local 28 of the Upholsterers reinstated by the International Union by agreement with President Hatch.

Carrying out the instructions of the Council with reference to the local Milkers and Milk Wagon Drivers, the executive council has already notified this Council and instructed the Milkers' Union to transfer to Milk Wagon Drivers, Local 226.

The Council is already in possession of the declaration of the American Federation of Labor regarding the dispute between the local Asphalt Workers and the Laborers' Union, which instructs this Council to assist Asphalt Workers, Local No. 84 of San Francisco, in protecting its rights as to the laying of asphalt.

The convention, by resolution, requested an audience with President Wilson at the White House. An invitation was sent by the President and the convention adjourned on Saturday, November 19th, when all the delegates and their friends repaired to the White House and were received by President Wilson.

While in Washington your delegate inspected the American Federation of Labor office building, a stately building, seven stories high, and erected at a cost of approximately \$90,000. Delegates will note an account of the dedication of this building in the proceedings, on which date President Wilson and other notables of the United States Government made short addresses.

Secretary Morrison's report shows a healthy balance in the banks to the credit of the American Federation of Labor.

President Gompers, now 67 years of age, presided at all the sessions of the convention and is as sturdy and aggressive as he has been for the past twenty years. He and the executive council were re-elected without opposition. Brothers Frank Farrington of the United Mine Workers, and John Golden of the Textile Workers, were elected delegates to the British Trade Union Congress. Brother Emanuel Kovaleski of Hotel and Restaurant Employees International was elected delegate to the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

Buffalo was chosen as the next convention city.

While in Baltimore your delegate was in receipt of telegrams requesting that he protest the seating of Mr. Suzuki, representing the Japanese Friendly Society. The delegate found it unnecessary to protest as Mr. Suzuki was not seated as a delegate but was granted the privilege of the floor and read the message from his people in Japan.

Much comment was made in the San Francisco dailies regarding the visit of the California delegation to the home of the Japanese Ambassador. That reception was arranged by Mr. Suzuki and the delegates from California took advantage of the invitation. Your delegate felt that by accepting the invitation he had an opportunity to investigate anything that might be of benefit to the movement; but nothing occurred outside an ordinary dinner, and the delegates from California having an opportunity to express to the Ambassador the views of our people as to the exclusion of Asiatics, so I do not think there is much cause for alarm on account of our visit to the Ambassador.

I do not think it improper for me to mention

some personal observations as to conditions in the East. The Eastern States at this time resemble a big beehive, everybody that is able to work working. And I know from being in close touch with the high cost of living there that every dollar earned is not left very long with those who earn it but is paid out at double prices charged for commodities; and as we came West we found a lessening in prices for food and the necessities of life.

In conclusion, I desire to thank the delegates for affording me the opportunity of this trip, which has been to me a great source of education and a means of broadening out my views in many respects.

Faternally submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Delegate.

THE CHILDREN'S BUREAU.

Baby Year 1916. That was settled once for all by the two thousand and more communities scattered over every State in the Union which observed the first nation-wide Baby Week. Forty-seven of the 50 cities with more than 100,000 population, and 700 villages and rural communities with less than 2500 population had Baby Weeks.

The 1917 Baby Week bids fair to be an even bigger, more worth while celebration than last year's, but 1916 will keep the distinction of being the year when each community's provision for the welfare of its babies was generally recognized as a serious civic responsibility.

The Children's Bureau at Washington has already received numerous inquiries concerning the 1917 Baby Week, and the Bureau is making the following suggestions:

Have your Baby Week from the 1st to the 6th of May, if possible. This date has been agreed upon by the Bureau and the General Federation of Women's Clubs as the time best adapted to the varying conditions of different States.

Remember the older babies. As one woman stated it: It requires only 12 months for a baby to become one year old and no longer subject to the hazards of "infant mortality," but there are still many risks for him to encounter; he is still absolutely helpless, although increasingly charming, and his parents are as eager to keep him well and happy, as desirous of sound advice, as they were last year. Open out the 1917 Baby Week to include all children still at home with their mothers.

Remember the mothers. Well-cared for, healthy mothers are necessary for the health and happiness of their babies. Find out what your community is doing to ensure to every mother skilled advice and adequate care before her baby is born and during her confinement, and give the importance of protecting the mother a prominent place in the educational work of the campaign.

And one word to communities where infantile paralysis has been epidemic. Mothers should be urged to leave the baby at home during Baby Week. Any feature of the campaign involving the bringing together of numbers of babies must of course be omitted, but such features are not essential to the interest and success of a campaign. And Baby Week will afford an excellent opportunity for giving information as to the proper physical training of children with paralyzed muscles.

The Children's Bureau has a bulletin of suggestions for Baby Week campaigns which may be had upon request, and it is now preparing a revised edition describing the interesting new features reported from the 1916 campaigns.

When Hope retires Satan generally has an easy time landing 'em.

When a married man begins to run out nights he is color blind to the red danger signals.

NEW MISSION THEATRE.

The program offered the patrons of the New Mission Theatre this coming week will feature such stars as Blanche Sweet, Theodore Roberts, Little Zoe Rae, Rupert Julian, Ella Hall, and Mae Murray. Jesse L. Lasky Paramount picture "Unprotected" will be shown Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, and the usual New Mission comedy entitled "On The Trail of Lonesome Pill" and the Burton Holmes travelogue showing the Streets of Cairo in conjunction with the above. On Wednesday and Thursday the usual double program will be shown, featuring an all star cast of Bluebird players in "The Bugler of Algiers," an inspiration to loyalty and an incentive to patriotism, a great photo drama of pathetic love of two comrades. Also the Greater-Vita-graph feature introducing Marc McDermott and Naomi Childers in "The Price of Fame," a fight for love and sacrifice. Friday and Saturday the New Mission Theatre presents Mae Murray, the charming and popular star in the Lasky Paramount production "The Plow Girl," a novel photoplay that carries the spectator from the South African veldt to a drawing room of fashionable society. Great interest has been taken in the last week by the New Mission patrons to that wonderful orchestral pipe-organ which is now greater than ever, having just been added two additional sets of extra large pipes.

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Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade

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IN CHOOSING WHAT YOU
WILL DRINK
Ask for this Label when
purchasing Beer, Ale
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As a guarantee that it
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YOUR OPPORTUNITY to Do Good and Make the World Better

By insisting that your tailor place this label in your garment you help to abolish the sweat shop and child labor. You assist in decreasing the hours of labor and increase the wages



Labels are to be found within inside coat pocket, inside pocket of vest, and under the watch pocket in trousers.
UNION-MADE CUSTOM CLOTHES COST NO MORE

CAN'T BUST 'EM OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE

ARGONAUT SHIRTS

HELPS HOUSEWIVES THEMSELVES.

Every housewife in California can help reduce the cost of living to her own family by taking the trouble to see to it that when she purchases so small a thing as a "broom" to insist on being supplied with a broom made in California.

Many a woman in California is unaware of the fact that most of the brooms now being sold in this State are not only imported from Eastern States (from which money sent for brooms never comes back to California to help swell our local circulation) but, in addition, that the imported brooms come right here direct from prisons of the East where convict labor is used exclusively in their manufacture. And while it is laudable to encourage the labor of convicts, yet as "charity begins at home," California housewives owe a greater duty to their own families by keeping broom-making money right in their own community.

And speaking of "charity," no housewife will care to deny that all the "blind" people of the State, who have no private income and must beg for a living if they cannot find "work" to do which they can do, must be supported by the general public purse. Homes for the blind and the like cost the public real money; and every dollar which the State spends to support the blind means just so much more added to the "cost of living of each family which pays taxes either directly or indirectly. On the other hand, every dollar made by the blind people of the State means just so many 100 cents less to be taken from the "charity pockets" of our housewives.

To enable blind people to support themselves, a number of philanthropic women and men in San Francisco recently opened up shops where these unfortunates are kept busy making brooms. But when it comes to "marketing" the blind people's brooms it is found by the Home Industry League of California that the local markets are so stocked with brooms made outside the State by penitentiaries that the brooms made by the State's deserving blind are crowded out of the stores of the State by the product of the prisons.

An appeal is thus being made by the Home Industry League to its 100,000 women "auxiliary" members to personally demand brooms made in the State, and to urge their women friends to second their demand, each member being pledged to see that her grocery or general dealer carries California brooms in stock. Trifling as each individual item may seem it is expected by the league that through this campaign many hundreds of thousands of dollars may be kept in circulation in the State, as well as helping many a local cripple to help herself—and save the public a considerable quantity of money now paid in taxes necessary to support the blind.

BONUSES ASSAILED BY PRIEST.

The Rev. John F. O'Rourke, a member of the Jesuit order, who preached the Christmas sermon at St. Patrick's Cathedral, New York, said that the liberal distribution of bonuses by employers of large numbers of men this year was an effort to keep workingmen satisfied, while avoiding the payment of fair wages.

"If employers paid an honest wage," he said, "there would be no need of bonuses. If they had paid honest wages for years there would have been no labor troubles. The hard treatment of labor by grasping employers has given such strength to the labor movement that employers now vie with one another in giving bonuses, and are anxious to arbitrate. The question of arbitration never occurred to them 20 years ago, when labor was the under dog. But now they will arbitrate, now that the workingman has realized his power and holds the whip hand."

AUSTRALIAN COMPULSORY TRAINING.

By David Starr Jordan.

The awful carnage of murder in Europe has induced parallel currents of hysteria in the law-abiding neutrals, including the United States. These show themselves in the sudden demand for militarization at home as a defense against possible attacks from militarism abroad. Out of them has arisen the plan for compulsory military training of our boys, based—as some have suggested—on the Australian model.

Now in Australia boys from fourteen to twenty years of age are placed in military camps for about eighteen days each summer. Their scheme has nothing to do with the public school system. It is purely a matter for the state to look after. No attempt is made to tie it up with the local school systems.

The Australian system has involved great expense and much ill feeling. This is something not generally recognized. It is claimed that the "camp" is democratic because all classes meet on the same level. Bad boys, it is true, here get a touch of good company but the good ones often find themselves, for the first time, in very bad company. The associations of the camp on the whole are not wholesome. The old trooper, avowedly no "plaster saint," is usually not a fit instructor for growing youths. Except for constant references to the covetous enemy, the "black crow that watches for the eyes of tired sheep," the system of compulsory military training in Australia could not have been maintained. In Australia, with a population about double that of California, 22,143 boys have been in the past two and a half years prosecuted for failure to appear at the barracks. Even for writing home accounts of their experience, boys have been punished.

Why has Central Europe maintained compulsory military training? It exists, partly to make good soldiers but partly, also, to make bad citizens—men who will take orders from above and obey them without thought.

I should say that as a general proposition no nation with compulsory military service can long retain its sanity or its freedom. The first effect of compulsory military service is to make subservient industrial, as well as military, units of the young men of the country. The docile army is the right arm of privilege, and the reliance of the industrial exploiter. Military drill accustoms men to blind obedience. They are taught to regard frightfulness in terms of exalted patriotism.

It occurs to but few of them to think of their time of service as time thrown away; the danger of the enemy nation demands their sacrifice. This "enemy nation" which they blindly hate, is always watching for a chance to spring. When men have been through a period of camp servitude, they are peculiarly open to all kinds of "war scares." They are prepared for the domination of the "makers of madness." Thus the people tend to become "incapable of self-government." They subject themselves to extortions and discomforts to pay the "insurance against war." The whole system tends to evoke the war spirit, at once making war more probable and more profitable to its financial backers.

"America means opportunity" and the young men and women of the republic should be trained to grasp opportunity for themselves. Their springs of action should be responsive to the individual conscience. The "discipline" of driven sheep is not for them, however useful it may be to aristocracies which claim to rule by divine right. Collective discipline impairs individuality. The good citizen of America is not a chattel sheltered by a state he does not control. The democratic state exists for the common welfare of the men and women that compose it.

The idea of compulsion has little place in a

democracy. Wherever it appears it should be scanned most critically, for it is legitimate only in time of severest need. Such need does not appear today. It may not appear when the high school boys of today have grown to be men. We may hope with Louis Raemakers of Amsterdam that this is Europe's "Last Dance With Death."

DEMAND HUMAN FREEDOM.

Denver trade unionists are stiffening their lines for a fight to repeal the law which prohibits a strike until a commission investigates and reports on the case. The recent failure of the Denver Mailers' Union to raise wages has fanned the flame of opposition. For 18 months the mailers were restrained from striking to enforce living wages and now the commission tells them the high cost of paper and other materials makes increases for them out of the question. The commission refused to investigate the books of the newspapers.

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PROGRAM BEGINNING JANUARY 7th.

Sunday, Monday and Tuesday

BLANCHE SWEET

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Supported by

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"THE BUGLER OF ALGIERS"

Featuring

LITTLE ZOE RAE

Also Vitagraph Blue Ribbon Feature Also

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Other New Mission Attractions. Also that

feature extraordinary—the Orchestral Photo-

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OPEN LETTER TO FREDERICK J. KOSTER

By Jeannie Hayden.

"The head of the Chamber of Commerce in San Francisco, Frederick J. Koster, recently visited Stockton to request the business men there to join with the San Francisco organization to fight the labor unions. Stockton merchants and manufacturers have passed through one war of that kind and they are not likely to subject themselves and labor to the hardships of another one."—Bakersfield "Californian."

The Bakersfield editor is right, Mr. Koster. The thing cannot be done, for the unions have come to stay.

You want what you are pleased to call the open shop, but you do not seem to know that the term is a misnomer—that there is no such thing as an open shop. In the very nature of things a shop is either union or non-union. What you want is a shop closed to organized labor.

The spirit actuating the law and order committee of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce is the same that away back in the early history of the United States first called the unions into existence and is their raison d'être today. The first labor unions in America came into being for the betterment of certain trades after individual bargaining with employers had proved a failure. Later the movement broadened into a federation of many unions for the uplifting and general good of all the men and women who do the world's work. Those who have studied the history of the labor movement know that the American Federation of Labor has done, and is doing, more for the workers and humanity in general than has any other uplift movement ever inaugurated.

Organized labor asks the employer for a decent living wage, an eight-hour day and sanitary work-rooms. That is all. Does it sound unreasonable? These material things labor demands and has a right to insist on. But the unions have higher ambitions than these. They aim to educate the working masses in a more practical way than has ever before been thought of. Trade and technical schools under the jurisdiction of the various organizations are now well established throughout the country, and because of the efficiency with which they are conducted the apprenticeship system in the trades has been revolutionized. Young men who avail themselves of these courses of instruction, supplementary to their regular shop experience, are thoroughly equipped for the business of earning a living and are worth many times more to their employers than were the junior journeymen of a former day. And there are other benefits accruing from organization, such as old-age pensions, homes for the incapacitated, relief allowances for the sick and death benefits to relatives.

To educate the workingman to a point where he is capable of giving intelligent thought to matters affecting his personal welfare is the principal aim of the American Federation of Labor. We are not in sympathy with violence in any form. We abhor such tragedies as that enacted in Los Angeles six years ago. The union man whose tendencies are destructive rather constructive should withdraw from the American Federation of Labor. He does not belong there. The fact that he is there is a hindrance and none knows it better than he. He is there for that purpose. He and his kind do not take kindly to the peaceful policies of the federated labor movement. To commit, under the guise of union men, acts of violence that shock the world and tend to injure the cause of organized labor is the aim of these degenerates who would wreck our craft unions and bring upon us the odium that justly attaches to cold-blooded crimes such as the dynamiting of the Los Angeles "Times." The men who were responsible for that blot upon the fair

fame of unionism carried red cards of membership in other organizations and we were not responsible for them though for our own honor's sake we defended them until the truth came out. We could not do otherwise and be true to the cause we stand for.

The right kind of union man does not sympathize with premeditated crime committed by irresponsible members of organized labor. But he does believe in a fair fight to a finish when a just cause demands it. You and your associates in the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce have declared war against labor. You will find an antagonist worthy of your steel.

In your advertising campaign against picketing you enumerated a list of crimes alleged to have been committed by union men, but failed to mention the well-known fact that in almost every instance mentioned the spies, armed guards and strikebreakers imported into California by your committee were responsible for the acts of violence referred to. As if any union picket, whether law-abiding or otherwise, would tamely lie down at the feet of an armed thug doing duty as a strikebreaker and let him have his lawless way without asserting his manhood!

Non-union pickets have been placed in front of union shops by your committee; you have boycotted business men who dared show independence; your armed guards and strikebreakers have incited riot and disorder in every instance in which union or non-union men have been locked out or have gone out on strike to secure better working conditions; you have resorted to every artifice your wealth makes possible to crush our organizations by making it unlawful for union men to use in self-defense the very weapons you deem indispensable in your union-destroying campaign. But, apparently, you have overlooked one important result of your diligent efforts, which is, that the various unions of the Pacific Coast are now in greater sympathy and closer affiliation than at any previous time in their history.

And while on the subject of law and order let us not forget that the annals of Colorado, Montana, Michigan and Pennsylvania are red with tales of horrible atrocities committed against un-

ion men and helpless women and little children in the name of law and order. Possibly—nay, probably—you never read about the massacre of the innocents at Ludlow, or the wholesale murders of non-combatant union men at Homestead, or the innumerable other instances in which thugs and gunmen, in the name of law and order, have brought about anarchy and chaos and caused, as at Ludlow, the destruction of property worth millions of dollars.

To defeat the workers of the Pacific Coast who dare to ask for decent living conditions you would import into California, Washington and Oregon cheap foreign laborers who have never, poor souls, known what it is to really live. Before the great conflict began across the water South-eastern Europe was flooded with circulars issued from the Chambers of Commerce of the various Pacific Coast cities calling attention to the great opportunities for laborers, both skilled and unskilled, in this section of the country. We have seen many of these circulars and have personal knowledge of the disappointments and privations endured by the victims who have answered the call.

Your claim that the high cost of labor drives away capital that would otherwise be invested in manufacturing industries on the Pacific Coast is a fallacy easy to disprove, for without a single exception there is not a union in this section of the country that can boast a higher wage scale than that paid in the East. Taken all in all, labor in California, especially in the manufacturing industries, is cheaper than in almost any other section of the country.

If, instead of trying to attract labor, skilled or unskilled, to our Coast cities, you devoted more attention to bringing in people of the right sort to settle on the lands awaiting cultivation in California and other Pacific States, then, indeed, would you and your associates in the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce be engaged in an enterprise worthy of patriotic citizens.

You will probably live to see the day when instead of war there will be peace and understanding and brotherly love between employer and employed. It is the aim of the federated unions to bring about such a condition.

To Organized Labor And Their Friends :

We thank you for the encouraging support given us in our endeavor to demonstrate to all that "You can buy better UNION-MADE Shirts and Furnishings than you can Non-Union made."

A Happy New Year to All

Eagleson & Co.

1118 Market Street, Opp. 7th St.

Los Angeles

San Francisco

Sacramento

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

BANK OF ITALY, southeast corner Montgomery and Clay streets; Market Street Branch, junction Market, Turk and Mason streets.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1917, will earn interest from January 1, 1917.

A. P. GIANNINI, President.
A. PEDRINI, Cashier.

THE GERMAN SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, 526 California street, San Francisco; Mission Branch, cor. Mission and Twenty-first streets; Richmond District Branch, cor. Clement street and Seventh avenue; Haight Street Branch, cor. Haight and Belvedere streets.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all deposits, payable on and after January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to the deposit account and earn dividends from January 1, 1917.

GEORGE TOURNY, Manager.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN BANK, southeast corner Montgomery and Sacramento streets.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for will be added to the principal, and bear the same rate of interest from January 1, 1917. Money deposited on or before January 10, 1917, will earn interest from January 1, 1917.

A. SBARBORO, President.

COLUMBUS SAVINGS & LOAN SOCIETY.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of Four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1917. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1917, will earn interest from January 1, 1917.

W. H. HARTWELL, Cashier and Secretary.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK, 783 Market street, near Fourth.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1917.

H. C. KLEVESAH, Cashier.

MUTUAL SAVINGS BANK OF SAN FRANCISCO, 706 Market street, opposite Third.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916 a dividend has been declared at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum on all savings deposits, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1917. Dividends not called for are added to and bear the same rate of interest as the principal from January 1, 1917.

C. B. HOBSON, Cashier.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and Sixteenth streets.—For the half year ending December 31, 1916, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1917. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1917.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

COCHRAN ARRIVES FOR MOONEY CASE.

By Ed. Gammons.

The noted New York criminal lawyer, W. Bourke Cochran, arrived on Saturday last for the defense of Tom Mooney, who is accused of complicity in the preparedness parade bomb tragedy.

A battery of reporters and photographers met him at the Ferry building and interviewed him on the cases. He was somewhat reticent, but expressed confidence in the absolute innocence of all the accused.

"Was the conviction of Billings a wrong?" he was asked.

"The best evidence of that is that I'm here. I read the transcript of the case and that was enough. I decided then and there to come here," he replied. "After reading it I decided as a matter of common human justice that it was the duty of any one who could help these defendants to do so, and accordingly I am here for that purpose. I will not say anything about the cases now but when I go into court I will have a good deal of interest to say."

Mooney's trial started in Judge Franklin K. Griffin's court on Wednesday.

Hypocrites frequently lay themselves open to discovery by over-acting their parts.

TEAMSTERS GET RAISE.

There will be no strike of the teamsters. The demands of Teamsters' Union No. 85 have practically been granted, the agreement having been reached at a conference between representatives of the union and members of the Draymen's Association.

The demand for an increase of 50 cents a day for all teamsters was granted. The schedule of overtime pay was modified. Last week the employers had refused absolutely to grant any of the drivers' demands. A meeting was called by the officers of the union for Wednesday evening, December 27th, to take a strike vote. Instead of a strike vote the question of accepting the concessions finally agreed to by the employers was put and favorably acted upon.

The Draymen's Association at a meeting held at Odd Fellows' Hall ratified the action of its conference committee in granting an increase of 50 cents a day to all teamsters as requested by Teamsters' Union No. 85.

The compromise schedule in which all teamsters were granted an increase of 50 cents, with a modified increase in overtime pay, was declared acceptable. The new conditions become effective January 2d and will continue for three years.

The transportation teamsters formerly received \$2.50 to \$4 a day, according to the number of horses. Under the new schedule each class of drivers will receive 50 cents more a day.

Instead of a blanket overtime arrangement of 75 cents an hour for all drivers the following schedule was approved:

Sixty cents an hour for four-horse drivers; 50 cents an hour for two-horse drivers, and 35 cents an hour for one-horse drivers.

The conference was attended by Michael Casey, James Wilson and John P. McLaughlin, representing Teamsters' Union No. 85, and by Major C. L. Tilden, president, and F. J. Devlin, secretary, of the San Francisco Draymen's Association.

TAX CONFERENCE.

A Tax Conference will be held under the auspices of the California League for Home Rule in Taxation, at Santa Clara Hall, Native Sons' Building, Mason street, near Geary, San Francisco, on Saturday and Sunday, January 13 and 14, 1917, with sessions at 10 a. m., 2 p. m. and 8 p. m. on Saturday, and a public meeting some time on Sunday. All friends of land and tax reform are invited and urged to be present at this conference. All organizations interested in the subject are invited to send delegates.

The crying need for land and tax reform, which, a few years ago, was understood only by a few radicals, is now recognized by all thinking people. The State Tax Commission has shown in its printed publications the absolute necessity of dealing with the question of land monopoly in California through the power of taxation. The Immigration and Housing Commission, in its last report, shows the extent of land monopoly in this State. Civic organizations and public-spirited and influential newspapers are urging immediate steps for land and tax reform.

Well-known speakers will address the conference, representing all phases of the sentiment on this question. However, one of the objects hoped for is a full and free discussion by those attending the conference on the best means of dealing with the situation. All who attend are invited to bring suggestions as to recommendations which should be urged on the Legislature, and to the form of measure or measures to be submitted to the people in case the Legislature fails to deal adequately with the problem.

CALIFORNIA LEAGUE FOR HOME RULE
IN TAXATION, CLARENCE E. TODD, Sec.

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First in Quality First in Style

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It's a go—boys—I'll set 'em up to

OLD GILT EDGE
WHISKEY

Rye

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CHILDREN'S ACCOUNT

Your children should be taught to save. Open an account for each of them today. Show them by example that you believe in a savings account. They cannot start too soon.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council



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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 56
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth St.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1917.

Let us be brave!

Bold, not foolhardy; bravely self-controlled

To strike or hold,

To advance or bide—howe'er the headstrong
rave.

—W. J. Linton.

Just now the land of compulsory arbitration, "where strikes are unknown," is in the midst of a great strike. Not a pound of coal is being mined in Australia, the miners throughout the commonwealth having struck for improved conditions.

Is your union organizing its resources for the day of battle? It is coming, and but two courses are open to you, you will then have to yield to the demands of the employer for reductions or be able to put up a successful fight to maintain your conditions. Which course are you selecting now? It is up to you to prepare.

Senator Sherman of Illinois has introduced a bill which is designed to nullify the provisions of the Clayton act and re-establish government by injunction. This is the same Sherman who challenged Mr. Gompers to debate and then, when his invitation was accepted, backed out. The stand-patters and reactionaries are dying hard, but they are, nevertheless, dying.

An instructor in the University of California has resigned because his living expenses were \$125 per month while his salary was but \$75. These men receive small salaries because there are so many university graduates seeking such positions, and this is the condition of affairs our industrial magnates are anxious to bring about in the industrial world. It behooves the workers to watch their schemes very carefully.

Last November Florida elected one of those fanatical creatures that call themselves prohibitionists Governor of the State, and here is an indication of what the results are to be: "Tallahassee, Fla., January 2.—Sidney J. Catts was inaugurated Governor of Florida, and in his address recommended a law for police inspection of parochial schools, convents and nunneries. He recommended drainage of the everglades, and touched on prohibition, saying the issue would rise until the people of the State and Nation 'found what was best for them.' Governor Catts would not attend the inaugural ball tonight because he is opposed to dancing."

Pacific Coast Metropolis

Just now there is considerable discussion as to what city occupies the position of monarch of Pacific Coast cities. The discussion has been provoked by the boasting of Los Angeles concerning her position, particularly with relation to population.

The greedmongers and open shoppers of the southern city are particularly vociferous in their boasting, and point out that while Los Angeles has always opposed organized labor and is known as the most non-union of all our cities, she has steadily advanced until now she is the real metropolis of the Pacific Coast.

On the other hand they point the finger of scorn at San Francisco and insist that this city, though she had a tremendous advantage in the beginning, has fallen to second place because of union domination.

Now, of course, these assertions are mere boastings without any substantiation in fact, but they have their influence upon other communities and make the way of the organized workers in them doubly difficult, which is the real purpose of the propaganda of the masters of pelf.

The truth is that the communities about the bay are all trade-union centers and actually are, to all intents and purposes, one community, though legally separated. The fact also is that the bay district has had a greater and more substantial growth during the past decade than has the open-shop Los Angeles district, so that there is really nothing in the vaporings of the agents of greed in Los Angeles and elsewhere.

However, Los Angeles has taken in everything within a radius of twenty miles while San Francisco has annexed nothing whatever. This condition of affairs should be changed. The bay district communities should be one legal entity. They ought to be consolidated, and every trade unionist in the district, for the welfare of the communities and in the interest of organized labor, should put forth every possible effort to bring about such an amalgamation.

There are, of course, some little difficulties in the way of accomplishing this most desirable result. There are, too, little prides and jealousies to be overcome, but it is certain that the application of a code of justice and fair play to this situation can soon be made to work it out, and we trust that such action will be taken.

The most pressing immediate problem seems to be that of getting an enabling act passed. Los Angeles has always opposed such measures in the past, and doubtless will continue to do so in the future, but there is absolutely no reason why citizens of Oakland, Berkeley, Alameda, San Leandro, Richmond, Sausalito, San Rafael, etc., should not be a unit in support of such legislation. Great advantages would accrue to all under a consolidated government, and San Francisco can be depended upon to meet the other municipalities more than half way in the accomplishing of such a purpose.

The trade unionists across the bay from San Francisco have not in the past given this question the attention it deserves from the standpoint of the welfare of the labor movement, but we believe if the situation is properly presented to them their interest in the advancement of the labor movement is such as will prompt them to set aside their natural and commendable local pride and work for the interests of the wage workers generally. If this is done we are sure they will favor the consolidation of the bay district communities into one great city, and put an end to the shouting of the greedmongers of the south.

Give this question your serious consideration and let us hear from you as to what you think of it, whether a resident of San Francisco or elsewhere.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

Besides destroying over a million pounds of spoiled foodstuffs during the last fiscal year, the Bureau of Foods and Drugs of the California State Board of Health, through successful prosecution of violators of the food and drug laws, was responsible for the collection of over \$6000 in fines from such offenders. During the preceding year the total amount of such fines was but \$170. Four hundred and sixty-one cases were referred to district attorneys for prosecution, as against thirty cases referred during the preceding year. Forty-two per cent more illegal samples were collected by the food inspectors than during the previous year. These activities have a far-reaching effect upon the general health of Californians. By means of the removal of unfit food from the markets, thus preventing their consumption, direct results are obtained. By prosecuting offenders, the repetition of the violation is prevented, insuring better food supplies at future times.

The steer bred and fed by the University of California that broke the world's record by selling for \$1.75 a pound, on the foot, after winning the grand championship at the International Live Stock Show in Chicago, was produced by the university at a cost of only 7.35 cents per pound. It cost the university farm at Davis \$77.98 to raise this steer, and he sold for \$1959. His showyard winnings amounted to \$398, so he brought to the University of California a total of \$2359. Never until the University of California won the grand championship and the reserve grand championship at the recent International Livestock Exposition at Chicago with steers of its own breeding and raising had one and the same exhibitor won both of these prizes on animals of his own breeding. This is the ninth time an international grand championship has been won by an agricultural college, but never before has a college won with a steer of its own breeding, as has the University Farm at Davis this year.

A German contemporary has been indulging in some novel astronomical calculations. An airman, it reckons, traveling at the rate of about twenty-eight meters a second would reach the moon after a continuous flight of five months, but would have to be on the wing 5800 years in order to get to the evening star, and would need no less than 17,000 years for the journey if he set out to pay a visit to the sun. A ray of light, on the other hand, with a speed of 300,000 kilometers per second, would reach the sun in about eight and one-third minutes, and the moon in one and a quarter seconds. It would take four hours, however, to reach Neptune, the planet farthest from the earth, and a journey to the most distant star of the Milky Way would take 10,000 years, while a shell fired from the earth would require more than three millions of years to accomplish the distance.

In a book on ships and shipping, recently issued in the Cambridge industrial and commercial series, the story of "Lloyds," the great British maritime exchange, is retold. "Lloyds," of course, owes its origin to Edward Lloyd, who, in the latter part of the seventeenth century, kept a coffee house in Tower street. Here merchants met together for business and for social intercourse, and by degrees Lloyd's coffee house became a well known rendezvous. In 1692, Lloyd moved to larger quarters at the corner of Lombard street and Abchurch lane, and four years later began the publication of Lloyds News for the supply of maritime intelligence. The coffee house steadily developed into a great institution, and in 1774 was moved to the Royal Exchange, which is still his headquarters.

WIT AT RANDOM

Wife (during the spat)—I wasn't anxious to marry you. I refused you six times.

Hub—Yes, and then my luck gave out.—Boston "Globe."

Brown and Black were arguing at their club on the question as to who should be the head of the house—the man or the woman. "I'm the bread-winner," Black said firmly, "and therefore I rule in my house." "Well," said Brown, "before we were married, my wife and I made an agreement that I should make the ruling in all the major things, and she in all the minor ones." "And how has it worked?" Black inquired. Brown smiled wanly. "So far," he replied, "no major matters have come up."

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called upon Dolly the other night," remarked Johnny to his sister's young man, who was taking tea with the family. "I tell you he looked fine a-sitting there alongside of her with his arm—"

"Johnny!" gasped his sister, her face the color of a boiled lobster.

"Well, so he did," persisted Johnny. "He had his arm—"

"John!" screamed his mother frantically.

"Why," winced the boy. "I was—"

"John," said his father, sternly, leave the room!"

And Johnny left, crying as he went: "I was only going to say that he had his army clothes on."

I guess I'm bad as I can be,

'Cause after uncle found and yanked me
Out of that old apple tree,

And after dad came home and spanked me,
And while my teacher told me things

About the narrow path of duty,

And how an education brings

The only truly joy and beauty,

And while she said she didn't doubt

They'd wasted all the good they'd taught me—

I had to grin, to think about

The fun I had before they caught me.

—Burgess Johnson.

Superintendent Cline Lowther, who had charge of the mines at Jacksonville, Ind., until recently, and other mine officials in that vicinity, lost their appetites for rabbit suddenly as the result of the generosity of one of the foreign laborers. The foreigner presented several rabbits to the officials, who enjoyed them, and they became interested in the man's source of supply. With the presentation of the last bunny they asked the nimrod where he did his hunting. "Me no hunt," he replied, "me put light in window at night, rabbit come to window and say me-ow, and me shoot him."

Ephraim got into trouble in Waco County and beat the Sheriff over the line by three jumps. He migrated to a distant part of the State, and seeking a livelihood, turned to preaching. He prospered in the new community, which knew nothing of his past in Waco. Then, one night at camp-meeting, Ephraim looked from the platform into the eyes of a man in a front row. The new arrival was not a stranger. He was from Waco County. Ephraim led through the singing and then the time for the preaching came. He mopped his brow and began: "Bredren, Ah was goin' to preach dis evenin' on a tex' out er de Ol' Testament. But it's done put in mah min' to change. An' dis is de tex' from Romans"—he pointed at the stranger with a meaning finger, "If yo' know me, doan' say nuthin', an' Ah'll see yo' afterward!"

MISCELLANEOUS

THE WARNING.

By James Clark, in "The Arena."

I have come, and the world shall be shaken

Like a reed at the touch of my rod

And the kingdoms of Time shall awaken

To the voice and the summons of God;

No more through the din of the ages

Shall warnings and chidings divine

From the lips of my prophets and sages

Be trampled like pearls before swine.

Ye have stolen my lands and my cattle;

Ye have kept back from labor its meed;

Ye have challenged the outcasts to battle

When they plead at your feet in their need;

And when clamors of hunger grew louder

And the multitude prayed to be fed,

Ye have answered with prisons or powder

The cries of your brothers for bread.

I turn from your altars and arches

And the mocking of steeples and domes

To join the weary night-marches

Of the ones ye have robbed of their homes.

I share in the sorrows and crosses

Of the naked, the hungry and cold;

And dearer to me are the losses

Than your gains, and your idols of gold.

I will wither the might of the spoiler;

I will laugh at your dungeons and locks.

The tyrant shall yield to the toiler,

And your judges eat grass like the ox.

For the prayers of the poor have ascended

To be written in lightnings on high,

And the wails of your captives have blended

With the bolts that must leap from the sky.

The thrones of your kings shall be shattered

And the prisoner and serf shall go free,

I will harvest from seed that I scattered

On the borders of blue Galilee;

For I come not alone and a stranger;

Lo, my reapers shall sing through the night,

Till the star that stood over the manger

Shall cover the world with its light.

"TOOLEY STREET TAILORS."

Once upon a time, the story goes, three tailors convened and signed a protest against the then existing conditions. It was resolved that "We, the people of England."

The modern version of this incident is now being staged in Denver, where six men, styling themselves the National Association of Railroad Employees, notify President Wilson that they represent the 1,500,000 railroad employees "not affected by the Adamson law."

The nation's chief executive is assured by these tailors of Tooley street that their organization "will in no wise be a union of menace to the peace and prosperity of the country." All of which the President is expected to interpret that the prototypes of Tooley street do not favor trade unions or the railroad brotherhoods.

It is no secret that this "organization" is being encouraged by the railroad managers.

A similar movement was started last August by an individual in the south who claimed to represent 1,500,000 unorganized railroad employees and who was refused an audience by the President. This individual was at one time the head of the secret service department of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis railroad, a branch of the Louisville & Nashville. When telegraphers employed by the former road threatened to strike, three years ago, this individual had charge of the company's strikebreaking bureau.



MUSICIANS' UNION, LOCAL No. 6

PUBLICITY COMMITTEE FOR THE UNION

Clarence H. King, chairman; Fred Hoff, J. Walker, Jack O'Malley, M. Fogel and Walter Anthony Weber.

Regular Board Meeting, Tuesday, January 2, 1917.

President J. J. Matheson presiding.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Admitted to membership upon recommendation of Examination Committee: Douglas McCartney, banjo.

Transfers deposited: Wm. J. Fields, No. 510, San Leandro; Vance Reno, No. 377, Napa; Chas. Lewis, No. 12, Sacramento; K. G. Nauman, No. 570, Redwood City.

Transfer withdrawn: E. J. Moschelle, No. 11, Louisville, Ky.

Resignations: H. C. Schaffer, H. Zecher, Ernest Camp, A. Lowinsky, Mrs. Dalby, C. H. Milner, Anton Steppan, T. Huxley, W. F. Hammer.

Regular Union Meeting

occurs next Thursday afternoon, January 11, 1917, at 1 o'clock sharp, at which time the new officers of the organization will be installed.

San Francisco, September 14, 1916.

Dear Sir and Brother:—

By direction of the regular union meeting of Thursday, September 14th, an assessment of two per centum (2%) is levied upon the salary of every member of this organization playing steady or casual engagements.

This action covers the salaries of week of September 10th to 17th, and until further notice. The assessment is payable weekly within twenty-four hours after the salary is received.

Contractors and leaders are held absolutely responsible for the collection of this assessment and must pay the same to treasurer of the strike committee, 68 Haight street, within the stipulated time.

Members in Alameda County may pay assessments to James Cray, secretary of Branch No. 1.

Disobedience to these instructions will be summarily dealt with by the board of directors and considered as a breach of good faith and fair dealing. Fines will be imposed by the board of directors.

"The Union Clique."

What is the clique? It is a body of men Who attend every meeting, not just "now and then";

Who don't miss a meeting unless they are sick— These are the men that the grouch calls "the clique."

Who don't make a farce of that sacred word "brother";

Who believe in the motto, "Help one another"; Who never resort to a dishonest trick; These are the men that some call "the clique."

The men who are seldom behind in their dues, And who from the meetings do not carry the news,

Who attend to their duties, and visit the sick; These are the men the crank calls "the clique."

We all should be proud of members like these; They can call them "the clique" or whatever they please;

They never attempt any duties to the "Union," These are "the clique" that run most every "Union."

But there are some people who always find fault; And most of that kind are not worth their salt; They like to start trouble, but seldom will stick, And they want to put all the work on to "The Clique."

The annual union meeting of our union will be held next Thursday at headquarters, 68 Haight street, at 1 o'clock. Installation of officers and other important business will be transacted.

The annual meeting of the San Francisco Musical Friendly Society will be held at the Hof Brau Cafe Thursday, January 18, 1917, 12 o'clock noon.

Water Music at Villa d'Este.

"In Tivoli is to be seen the famous palace and garden of the cardinal of Ferrara, a most exquisite piece of work, but unfinished in several parts and likely to remain so, as the cardinal now owning it has stopped all operations. I looked at everything minutely," M. Montaigne says in his journey of travels, 1580-1581, which is translated by W. G. Waters, "and I would attempt to set down here some representation thereof, if so many books and illustrations had not already been published. This outburst of a countless number of jets of water turned on or off by a single appliance manipulated at some distant point, I had seen elsewhere during my travels, notably at Florence and Augsburg, as I have already recorded. Here real music is produced from a sort of natural organ, which always plays the same tune, by the means of water which falls with great force into a round vaulted recess where it disturbs the air and forces it to seek an exit, and at the same time supplies the wind necessary to make the organ pipes sound. Another stream of water turns a wheel fitted with teeth, which are set so as to strike in a certain order the keyboard of the organ.

"In another place one may hear the song of birds, which is produced by small bronze flutes, such as are seen at feasts, and give a sound similar to that produced from those little earthen vessels full of water into which children blow with a mouthpiece. This is worked by mechanism like that used in the organs; and by another device an owl is made to appear on the top of a rock, whereupon all the harmony ceases at once, the birds being terrified at his presence. Then the owl retires and they sing again. Thus they may be brought forward and made to retire in turn as long as anyone likes. Elsewhere a noise like the report of a cannon is produced, and again other sounds, less loud and very frequent, like the fusillade of arquebusiers.

"There are many pools or reservoirs edged all round with stone balustrades, on the top of which are set divers high columns of stone, distant one from another about four paces. From the summits of these pillars the water spouts forth with strong impetus, not upwards, but down towards the water in the basin. All the jets, being turned inwards and facing one another, discharge the water into the tank with such velocity that, when the threads of water collide in the air, they let descend into the basin a thick and continual mist. The sun falling upon the same produces upon the surface of the basin, in the air, and all round about, a rainbow so marked and so like nature that it in no way falls short of the bow seen in the sky. I saw naught to equal this elsewhere."

"Pratolino was certainly built in rivalry with this palace. In the richness and beauty of the grottoes Florence is far superior, but the gardens of the cardinal of Ferrara surpass Pratolino in abundance of water. As to the various diverting artifices produced by water-work, they are about

the same, what though the Florentine designer may have produced a more elegant effect in laying out and ordering the ground. This palace certainly has the advantage in antique statues and in the house itself. The Florentine erection, in the beauty of its site, and in the view over the adjacent country, is vastly superior to that of the cardinal of Ferrara. I should, however, have nothing but praise for the natural surroundings of the villa at Tivoli were it not that by ill-luck all the water therein . . . is the water of the Treverone, a branch of which the cardinal has manipulated and cut therefor a special canal for his own use. If this water were only clear and good to drink, instead of being turbulent and dirty, this place would stand beyond all comparison, especially with regard to the great fountain and its adjuncts, which in construction and aspect is the most exquisite work to be seen in this garden or in any other place."

Fortune knocks at the door, but she never seems to come armed with a search warrant.

Phone Market 5725

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at Twentieth



SEE that the BARTENDER who waits on you wears one of these Buttons for the Current Month.

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Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

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RICHMOND DISTRICT BRANCH—S. W. Corner Clement Street and Seventh Ave.

HAIGHT STREET BRANCH—S. W. Corner Haight and Belvedere Streets.

DECEMBER 30, 1916.

Assets	\$66,633,735.94
Deposits	63,499,332.39
Reserve and Contingent Funds	2,134,403.55
Employees' Pension Fund	235,045.38
Number of Depositors	69,024

PENSIONS IN LIEU OF JUSTICE.

The movement now under way in Chicago to interest employers of labor in men who have passed their prime is highly commendable, but it is also a severe indictment of economic conditions. As an act of charity it manifests a kindly spirit, and extends aid to the "deserving poor" in the most practical way possible under present circumstances. But the wherefore of "deserving poor" who are able and willing to work raises troublesome questions. Modern business, in order to pay privilege its toll, has been keyed up to a high pitch. And as the law has withdrawn child labor, necessity has compelled the elimination of old men. Commercial rivalry demands men in their prime.

It may be doubted if any other one thing has been more cruel and harmful to the laboring man than the pension systems introduced by the larger employers. Started with benevolent intention and a desire to ease the lot of old age, it has contributed directly to the evil it sought to cure. For these corporations and other large employers of labor, must necessarily take only young men into their service. Thirty-five years is a common limit at which pension beneficiaries may be employed. Consequently, after a man has passed that age he must remain with that particular company or forever forfeit his right to a pension. Should he escape health failure, a tyrannical boss, or other influence that deprives men of their jobs, he is still subject to the misfortune that comes with the bankruptcy of the company. Business failures are numerous, and each one carries with it men too old to be employed by other companies in accordance with their pension requirements.

Some companies take on men after the age of thirty-five, but with the express understanding that they will not participate in pension benefits. It is evident, therefore, that there are a large number of men who are barred from employment by the very rule that was designed to aid them. If there are to be old age pensions at all they should be universal. But better than pensions would be an economic system that will enable men to earn enough during their working days to provide for sickness and old age. This brings the question back to the fundamental error committed by society in permitting some men to collect toll from others for permission to use the earth, without rendering any service in return. Charity to elderly laborers is commendable, but justice to all labor will make it unnecessary.

A WARNING TO THE YOUNG.
 (The American Economic League.)

A philanthropic committee has been formed in Chicago to find jobs for men over 45 years of age. The shelving of men who have crossed this age dead-line is one of the many evils of a bad economic system. If anything can be done to relieve the victims let it be done. But let this fact be borne in mind. Very few of these elderly men paid heed in their youth to the urgent need of establishing social justice. Had they taken an active part in fundamental movements for better conditions, these conditions would by this time have been established. And they would not now be dependent on the efforts of a philanthropic committee to find jobs for them. The jobs would be hunting them. There is still time, however, for these men on the "scrap heap" to help such movements. And in the meantime their fate is a warning to the young men who, through acts of omission or commission, are helping now to give a longer lease of life to the existing unjust system.

Tell a woman you can read her like a book and she immediately gets red.

POLITICAL "PULLS" DECIDE RATES.

Mailers' Union, whose members are employed on newspapers in Denver, has been denied a wage increase by the State Industrial Commission, which is charged with being susceptible to political "pulls" by the "Labor Bulletin."

A Colorado law, passed by the last Legislature, makes it illegal for workers in any industry to strike before the State Industrial Commission investigates the question and makes a decision. The mailers presented their demands to the commission nearly eighteen months ago and during all this period hearings have been held and other time-consuming jockeying indulged in. Now the commission notifies the mailers that the high cost of print paper and other material "present a serious hardship to the newspapers."

While the law authorizes and empowers the commission to investigate the books of any employer who says that his business does not justify a wage increase, the commission did not do so in this case. In defense of its failure to ascertain the actual financial resources of the newspapers, the commission pleads that it has no money to employ expert accountants.

The Denver "Labor Bulletin" makes this blistering comment on Colorado's "can't-strike" law: "So far as the Colorado Industrial Commission is concerned it is very evident that any employee of a daily newspaper in this state, particularly of a paper with political influence, has little hope of ever securing an increase of wages so long as it can be determined by a commission."

ANTI-UNIONISTS RENAMED.

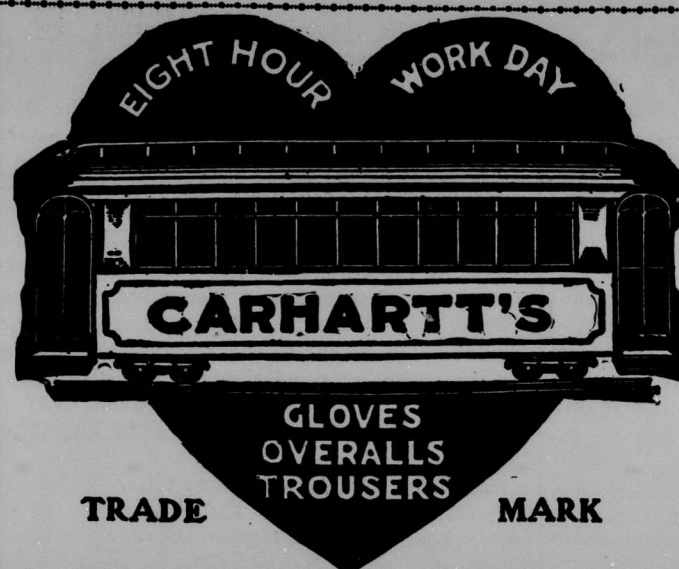
Organizer Henderson of the Machinists' Union, says the National Metal Trades' Association should be named "National Strife Breeders' Association."

"The greatest barrier to harmony between the workers and employers is the National Metal Trades' Association," he says. "In the majority of cities where this organization does not exist there is a friendly feeling. Every place where it is alive, trouble occurs."



Why worry over the safety of your valuable papers? Rent a box in our Chrome Steel Safe Deposit Vaults at a cost of about One Cent a Day.

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 16th Street and Julian Avenue
 VAULTS OPEN 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.



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Over All**

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Union Maids

UNION MEN
try one pair of
Carhartt's

[Every pair
Guaranteed]

Best for Wear

Pragers Special Departments for Men

Are truly distinctive men's departments, giving the real, sensible sort of service that men appreciate. All sorts of clothing — from underwear, shirts, collars, neckwear, etc., to suits for dress and for work wear—are here in big assortments. Several very superior lines of men's clothing are handled and featured at moderate prices.

Overalls and Other Work Goods

Headquarters for the "Boss-of-the-Road" work goods, with its overalls, jumpers, jackets, and shirts for all trades. A complete line is featured.

Ask for
S. & H.
Green
Stamps



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San Francisco Labor Council

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 29, 1916.

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President Murphy.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

Credentials—Cigar Makers—M. Mortimer, J. Hollaran, B. Strauss, I. Holtzer. Asbestos Workers No. 16—William Bancroft. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Jos. Collins, A. A. Moitoret, J. R. Morrison, Jas. O'Leary. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From Senator Phelan, Congressmen Nolan and Kahn, and the Attorney General, relative to the high cost of living. From the Committee on the Gompers Testimonial Golden Anniversary Dinner, invitation to attend said dinner.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Cigar Makers' Union, new bill of prices. From Longshoremen's Union No. 38, Tacoma, Wash., tickets for benefit dance.

Referred to Law and Legislative Committee—From the Retail Delivery Drivers' Union, resolutions requesting that steps be taken to safeguard the public against accidents by enacting a law which would prohibit the driving of a motor-propelled vehicle by any individual under the age of twenty-one years. From the San Francisco Juvenile Protective Association, copy of a proposed amendment to the Child Labor Law.

Requests complied with—From the State Federation of Labor, asking the Council if it will again pay its share toward maintaining joint labor headquarters at Sacramento during the session of the Legislature. From the Sacramento Federated Trades Council, requesting that Council's representative to work in the Legislature for California State printing of the proposed free high school text-book system.

Referred to Label Section, Bakers' and Teamsters' Unions—From the Trades and Labor Assembly, Great Falls, Mont., stating that the products of the Royal Milling Company were unfair to organized labor, and requesting moral support.

Resolutions—Were submitted by Delegate Mortimer (Cigar Makers), requesting that the Council request each of the sixteen Superior Judges that the panels of jurymen be drawn from the great register of voters:

"Whereas, The Judges of the sixteen departments of the Superior Court of the City and County of San Francisco will shortly make selections of jurymen for the ensuing year; and

"Whereas, Due largely to the efforts of organized labor, the property qualification of jurors has been removed as in most of the States of the Union; and

"Whereas, Up to the present time the San Francisco judiciary has not used the authority given under the law to select jurymen from the great register; and

"Whereas, The jury panels have for a long time been drawn from the property assessment roll and such practice has resulted in producing what is commonly known as 'professional jurymen,' which system has been frequently condemned for many reasons, one of which is the subserviency of such jurymen to the District Attorney's office; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council hereby respectfully suggests to and requests each of the sixteen Superior Court Judges of the City and County of San Francisco that they carry out the letter and spirit of the law for the drawing of jurors as amended by the last session of the Legislature; and further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to each of the judges of said court."

Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Reports of Unions—Bartenders—Requested unionists to look for bar card. Federal Employees—Congress has increased the pay of three thousand employees of government 10 per cent; Nolan Minimum Wage bill responsible for said increase. White Rats Actors—Reported that the Princess Theatre is the only one fair to organization; Empress Theatre discriminating against union actors. Teamsters—Have been successful in negotiating agreement with Draymen's Association. Tailors No. 2—Have notified employers that they will no longer work on the contract system; will insist on the establishment of inside workshops.

Executive Committee—Recommended that the boycott on the "Examiner" be raised. Recommended the indorsement of the request of Tailors No. 2 relative to establishment of the inside shop. Recommended that the secretary be instructed to protest to the Fire Commissioners in behalf of the Council and Machinists No. 68, against firemen doing machinists' work. On the communication from Vice-President Grasser, of the International Electrical Workers' Union, regarding the organization of the inside telephone and telegraph workers, the matter was laid over one week. Report of committee concurred in.

Law and Legislative Committee—In the matter of the controversy between Chauffeurs' Union and the Jitney Bus Operators' Union, relative to pending ordinance to further regulate jitney busses, your committee recommends that the Council indorse the accompanying draft of a substitute ordinance and that a copy thereof be transmitted to the proper committee of the Board of Supervisors having the matter in charge. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Amendment, to substitute the Joint Council of Teamsters' proposed amendment for Section 19a proposed by committee. Amendment to amendment, by inserting the Auto Bus Operators' Union proposed amendment instead of Section 19a proposed by committee. The motion, amendment and the amendment to the amendment were lost. In the matter of regulating the sale of liquors in restaurants and cafes, recommended that the Council go on record that the same regulations that appertain to bar rooms and saloons under Order No. 2696, approved October 3, 1893, be extended to restaurants and cafes. Moved that the recommendation be concurred in. Amendment, that action be deferred one week; amendment carried, and ordinance ordered printed in "Labor Clarion":

"Bill No.... Ordinance No.... (new Series)

"Regulating the Sale of Liquors in Bar Rooms, Saloons, Cabarets, Concert Halls, Cafes, Restaurants, and other places of refreshment.

"Be it ordained by the People of the City and County of San Francisco as follows:

"Section 1. No person engaged in selling spirituous, malt or fermented liquors or wines in quantities less than one quart in any bar room, saloon, cabaret, concert hall, cafe, restaurant, or other place of refreshment, shall sell any liquor to be delivered or used, or that shall be delivered or used, in any side room, back room, upper room, or other apartment in the same or any adjoining building connected by use with such bar room, saloon, cabaret, concert hall, cafe, restaurant or other place of refreshment, excepting only open alcoves or booths open at the top and without doors, screens or curtains and not over six feet in height, forming a part of such bar room, saloon, cabaret, concert hall, cafe, restaurant or other place of refreshment; or shall have or maintain any private or separate entrance for any particular class of customers; or any words or signs upon any entrance signifying

Industrial Accident Commission

UNDERWOOD BUILDING

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Yosemite Lager on Draught

JOHN WIESE

FINE WINES AND LIQUORS

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Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

MURIEL WORTH, Vaudeville's Versatile Exponent of the Dance; AL SHAYNE, "The Singing Beauty"; RONAIR, WARD & FAR-ROD, Playing the Boardwalk Skit "Are You Lonesome?" CECIL PARKES, the Phenomenal Boy Violinist, and WILLIAM CONWAY, the Brilliant Pianist; STAN STANLEY and His Relatives; MR. & MRS. JIMMIE BARRY, in "The Rube"; PAT ROONEY & MARION BENT, in "At the News Stand"; "THE AGE OF REASON," with Vivian and Genevieve Tobin.

Evening Prices, 10c, 25c, 50c, 75c.

Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays), 10c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

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English Cottage

Just Completed on Our Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE

\$150

Good Sterling Furniture—Furniture that will look well, wear well and give years of service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK

Sterling Furniture Co.
Bunster & Saxe
2020 MARKET ST. OP. REFRIGERATOR

In the
Full Dinner
Pail and at
Home
when Days
Toil Is
Done



Wieland's

THE HOME BEER

that such entrance is for ladies, or families, or for any particular class of persons, or is a private entrance to such bar room, saloon, cabaret, concert hall, cafe, restaurant or other place of refreshment, or to any apartment used in connection therewith; provided that nothing herein contained shall prohibit the serving of such liquors to guests in a bona fide hotel having a valid license to sell the same.

"Section 2. Any person convicted of violating any of the provisions of this Ordinance shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars (\$100.00) or by imprisonment not exceeding thirty (30) days, and for every second violation of this Ordinance the penalties shall be doubled."

Label Section—Requested delegates to Label Section to be more punctual in attending meetings of said Section.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills, and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Report of Delegate to the American Federation of Labor Convention—Delegate O'Connell made a very interesting report on the proceedings of the recent convention, which was ordered printed in the "Labor Clarion."

Receipts—Total receipts, \$241.68.

Expenses—Total expenses, \$6747.

Council adjourned at 11 p. m.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

P. S.—Members of affiliated unions are urged to demand the union label on all purchases.

STRIKEBREAKERS BLAMED.

Vice-President Maher of the New York Third Avenue Railway Company, told the public service commission that the poor service was caused by "the quality of our motormen and conductors."

"Since the recent strike it has been very difficult to get competent men," he said.

Trade unionists agree with Mr. Maher if he will change the word "recent" to "present."

Happy is the woman who is pleased with everything, including herself.

BONUS DOES NOT FOOL THEM.

This is what the official journal of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union thinks of the bonus recently announced by the Western Union Telegraph Company:

"While any relief, no matter how temporary it may be, is always welcome to the worker, the telegraphers employed by the Western Union are too intelligent to be appeased for long by anything short of a substantial increase in wages for which the bonus given is not a decent substitute.

"The company has followed its usual tactics of placing a substantial string to everything that it may give to the workers. In this case, the bonus is expected to help them tide over a period when the telegraphers could insist upon a living wage and establish their rights as an insurance against the future. As it stands, should the guess of the Western Union officials be right, the telegraphers will sacrifice the permanent benefits to be derived through organization because they received a 6 or 7 per cent bonus in 1916. Nobody can tell what it will be in 1917, and what will happen to telegraphers when another depression comes.

"If the company had advanced wages 7 per cent in 1916, and then reduced them a year hence, considerable unrest would follow. But a bonus is different. It can be given one year and withheld the next year. For the thoughtless, the bonus is a great institution, but among intelligent telegraphers it will lack appreciation.

"Our program outlined for the Western Union still stands: An eight-hour day, a seven-hour night, a \$60 per month minimum for Morse and automatic telegraphers and a schedule."

REWARD FOR INFORMATION.

Liberal reward for names of witnesses and persons who watched Preparedness parade from in front of 721 Market street and at junction of Market and Steuart streets; also photos same day of Eiler's Building, and any information of value to defense. Address, John G. Lawlor, attorney at law, 961 Pacific Building, San Francisco.

New Fillmore Theatre

Fillmore Street, Between Eddy and Ellis Streets

BEGINNING SUNDAY, JAN. 7th—3 DAYS
Paramount Picture
Daniel Frohman Presents
LOUISE HUFF AND JACK PICKFORD
In Booth Tarkington's Humorous Masterpiece
"SEVENTEEN"

"Seventeen" deals with a phase of life which no normal youngster escapes and is therefore universal in its appeal.

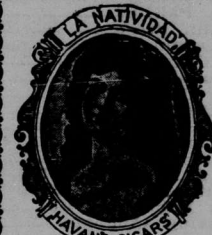
Latest First Run Hearst News Pictures and a Comedy.

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CARHARTT OVERALLS

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For Sale at All Grocers

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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union Concern.

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SAN JOSE GILROY HOLLISTER MERCED FRESNO

Depository for the San Francisco, Colma, South San Francisco and Millbrae Public School Savings System

THE STORY OF OUR GROWTH

As Shown by a Comparative Statement of Our Resources.

December 31, 1904.....	\$ 285,436.97
December 31, 1905.....	1,021,290.80
December 31, 1906.....	1,899,947.28
December 31, 1907.....	2,221,347.35
December 31, 1908.....	2,574,004.90
December 31, 1909.....	3,817,217.79
December 31, 1910.....	6,539,861.49
December 31, 1911.....	8,379,347.02
December 31, 1912.....	11,228,814.56
December 31, 1913.....	15,882,911.61
December 31, 1914.....	18,030,401.59
December 31, 1915.....	22,321,860.69
December 30, 1916.....	39,805,995.24

Number of Depositors, 90,683.

Union Hats

THAT'S ALL

"YOU KNOW ME"

Your Hatter
Fred Ammann
72 MARKET ST.
SAN FRANCISCO.



Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.



JANUARY, 1917

LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.

- *Linotype Machines.
- **Intertype Machines.
- †Monotype Machines.
- ‡Simplex Machines.

(126)	Ashbury Heights Advance.....	1672	Haight
(7)	*Barry, Jas. H. Co.....	1122-1124	Mission
(82)	Baumann Printing Co.....	268	Market
(73)	*Belcher & Phillips.....	515	Howard
(14)	Ben Franklin Press.....	140	Second
(196)	Borgel & Downie.....	718	Mission
(69)	Brower & Co., Marcus.....	346	Sansome
(3)	*Brunt, Walter N.....	880	Mission
(4)	Buckley & Curtin.....	739	Market
(220)	Calendar Press.....	942	Market
(176)	*California Press.....	340	Sansome
(71)	Canessa Printing Co.....	708	Montgomery
(87)	Chase & Rae.....	1185	Church
(39)	Collins, C. J.....	3358	Twenty-second
(42)	Cottle Printing Co.....	3262	Twenty-second
(179)	*Donaldson Publishing Co.....	568	Clay
(18)	Eagle Printing Company.....	59	McAllister
(46)	Eastman & Co.....	220	Kearny
(54)	Elite Printing Co.....	3459	Eighteenth
(62)	Eureka Press, Inc.....	440	Sansome
(146)	Excelsior Press.....	238	Eighth
(101)	Francis-Valentine Co.....	777	Mission
(203)	*Franklin Linotype Co.....	509	Sansome
(75)	Gille Co.....	2257	Mission
(17)	Golden State Printing Co.....	42	Second
(190)	Griffith, E. B.....	545	Valencia
(5)	Guedet Printing Co.....	3	Hardie Place
(27)	Hall-Kohnke Co.....	20	Silver
(127)	*Halle, R. H.....	261	Bush
(20)	Hancock Bros.....	47-49	Jessie
(158)	Hansen Printing Co.....	259	Natoma
(60)	*Hinton, W. M.....	641	Stevenson
(216)	Hughes Press.....	2040	Polk
(150)	*International Printing Co.....	330	Jackson
(168)	*Lanson & Lauray.....	534	Jackson
(227)	Lasky, I.....	1203	Fillmore
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(45)	Liss, H. C.....	2305	Mariposa
(135)	Lynch, J. T.....	3388	Nineteenth
(23)	*Majestic Press.....	315	Hayes
(37)	Marshall, J. C.....	48	Third
(95)	*Martin Linotype Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(68)	Mitchell & Goodman.....	362	Clay
(206)	*Moir Printing Company.....	509	Sansome
(48)	Monarch Printing Co.....	1216	Mission
(24)	Morris & Sheridan Co.....	343	Front
(96)	McClinton, M. G. & Co.....	445	Sacramento
(72)	McCracken Printing Co.....	806	Laguna
(80)	McLean, A. A.....	218	Ellis
(91)	McNeill, John R.....	215	Leidesdorff
(208)	*Neubarth & Co., J. J.....	509	Sansome
(32)	*Norton, Richard H.....	5716	Geary
(104)	Owl Printing Co.....	565	Commercial
(59)	Pacific Heights Printery.....	2484	Sacramento
(81)	*Pernau Publishing Co.....	753	Market
(52)	*Peterson, N. C.....	1886	Mission
(143)	*Progress Printing Co.....	228	Sixth
(34)	Reuter Bros.....	736	Laguna
(64)	Richmond Banner, The.....	320	Sixth Ave.
(61)	*Rincon Pub. Co.....	643	Stevenson
(26)	Roesch Co., Louis.....	Fifteenth and	Mission
(66)	Roycroft Press.....	461	Bush
(30)	Sanders Printing Co.....	443	Pine
(145)	†S. F. Newspaper Union.....	818	Mission
(6)	Shannon-Conmy Printing Co.....	509	Sansome
(15)	Simplex System Co.....	136	Pine
(125)	*Shanley Co., The.....	147-151	Minna
(29)	Standard Printing Co.....	324	Clay
(83)	Samuel, Wm.....	16	Larkin
(49)	Stockwitz Printing Co.....	1212	Turk
(63)	*Telegraph Press.....	69	Turk
(187)	*Town Talk Press.....	88	First
(31)	Tuley & St. John.....	363	Clay
(177)	United Presbyterian Press.....	1074	Guerrero
(138)	Wagner Printing Co.....	N. E. cor. 6th & Jessie	
(35)	Wale Printing Co.....	883	Market
(38)	*West Coast Publishing Co.....	30	Sharon
(36)	West End Press.....	2436	California
(106)	Wilcox & Co.....	320	First
(44)	*Williams Printing Co.....	348A	Sansome
(51)	Widup, Ernest F.....	1133	Mission
(76)	Wobbers, Inc.....	774	Market
(112)	Wolff, Louis A.....	64	Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS.

(125)	Barry, Edward & Co.....	215	Leidesdorff
(224)	Foster & Futernick Company.....	560	Mission
(225)	Hogan, John F. Co.....	343	Front
(231)	Houle, A. L. Bindery Co.....	509	Sansome
(108)	Levison Printing Co.....	1540	California
(131)	Malleve, Frank & Co.....	251-253	Bush
(130)	McIntyre, John B.....	440	Sansome
(81)	Pernau Publishing Co.....	751	Market
(223)	Rotermundt, Hugo L.....	45	Ecker
(200)	Slater, John A.....	147-151	Minna
(195)	Stumm, E. C.....	675	Stevenson
(182)	Thumler & Rutherford.....	117	Grant Ave.

CARTON AND LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

(161) Occidental Supply Co.....580 Howard

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSERS.

(232) Torbet, P.....1114 Mission

LITHOGRAPHERS.

(234) Galloway Lithographing Co., Inc., The.....
509-515 Howard
(26) Roesch Co., Louis.....Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

(219) Rightway Mailing Agency.....880 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

(126) Ashbury Heights Advance.....1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian.....340 Sansome
(8) *Bulletin.....767 Market
(121) *California Demokrat.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(11) *Call and Post, The.....New Monty and Jessie
(40) *Chronicle.....Chronicle Building
(123) *L'Italia Daily News.....118 Columbus Ave.
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal.....59 Clay
(25) *Daily News.....340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce.....Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion.....Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo.....641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The.....643 Stevenson
(144) Organized Labor.....1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant.....423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The.....643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The.....5716 Geary
(7) *Star, The.....1122-1124 Mission

PRESSWORK.

(134) Independent Press Room.....348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F.....330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room.....509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

(83) Samuel, Wm.....16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

(3) Brunt, Walter N.....880 Mission

PHOTO-ENGRAVERS.

(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.....573 Mission
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co.....53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co.....563 Clay
(202) Congdon Process Engraver.....311 Battery
(209) Salter Bros.....118 Columbus Ave.
(198) San Francisco Engraving Co.....215 Leidesdorff
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving.....343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co.....76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

(210) Martin, W. W.....317 Front

UNION PHOTO-ENGRAVING FIRMS.

Under Jurisdiction of S. F. Photo-Engr. Union No. 8:
San Jose Engraving Co.....32 Lightston St., San Jose
Sutter Photo-Engr. Co.....919 Sixth St., Sacramento
Phoenix Photo-Engr. Co.....826 Webster St., Oakland
Stockton Photo-Engr. Co.....327 E. Weber St., Stockton

We Don't Patronize List.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.
Bekins Van & Storage Company.
Butterick patterns and publications.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Godeau, Julius S., undertaker.
Graff Construction Co., Richmond, Cal.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
National Biscuit Co., of Chicago, products.
Ocean Shore Railroad.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil & Lead Works, 155 Townsend.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Schmidt Lithograph Company.
Sonoma Meat Market, 1534 Polk.
Southern Pacific Company.
United Cigar Stores.
Victoria Cafeteria, 133 Powell.
Western Pipe and Steel Company.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 1256 McAllister.

Typographical Topics

The meeting of the union last Sunday brought out quite a good attendance in spite of the rainy weather and the fact that the New Year's Eve festivities were programmed for the same day. The meeting adjourned at 3.20 o'clock, after having transacted all the business on hand. Louis Lacaze, Anton Schafer, Albert F. Høll, August R. Lindner and Thor Aareburg applied for membership. One new member was initiated and one apprentice was elected to membership. The action of the officers in refusing to purchase Red Cross Christmas seals was approved, it being shown that the seals are not of union manufacture and that 40 per cent of the money paid for the seals is allowed as commission to persons who solicit sales. The delegates to San Francisco Labor Council reported that the "Examiner" boycott had been removed at the request of Web Pressmen's Union No. 4 and the secretary was instructed to subscribe for the paper and place it again in the reading room.

A communication was received from Marsden G. Scott calling attention to an effort being made in Congress to attach a rider to the Post-office appropriation bill which, if enacted into law, will increase the postage on newspapers, magazines and periodicals to a figure almost prohibitive. Zone rates on all Eastern publications to California would amount to 6 cents a pound. The postage on the "Typographical Journal" to Pacific Coast points would be more than the original cost of producing the magazine at Indianapolis. The officers were instructed to file protests with California's Senators and Representatives at Washington against the proposed law.

Carroll E. Fisk, vice-president of Hancock Bros., ticket printers, and a well-known member of No. 21, was the recipient of a beautiful stick-pin, a cluster of diamonds and pearls mounted on platinum, a remembrance from the employees of the company on Christmas Day.

The plant of the C. W. Nevin Company, 154 Fifth street, will be closed down, the machinery and equipment being placed on sale. Mr. Nevin died a few weeks since and no one remains to continue the business.

D. J. Keefe, for many years identified with the composing room of the H. S. Crocker Company, has suffered an indisposition which confines him to his home.

Preparations for the new evening paper to be published in Oakland are about complete and it is expected that the first issue will be out in a few days.

J. L. Russell of Alameda, one of No. 21's old-time members and an I. T. U. pensioner, in a Christmas letter to the secretary, sends seasonal greetings to the officers and members and also reports that his health is greatly improved.

The semi-annual meeting of the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society will be held in Union Hall, Labor Temple, on Sunday, January 14, 1917, at 2 p. m. Much business of importance will be presented to the membership for consideration and a large attendance is expected.

President Tracy was in Sacramento Wednesday of this week in consultation with other officers of the State Typographical Conference concerning matters connected with the coming session of the State Legislature.

WM. C. PIDGE JNO. J. MADDEN JAS. H. REILLY
JAS. H. REILLY & CO.
FUNERAL DIRECTORS
915 Valencia St., Near 20th Telephone Mission 141
Funeral Charges from \$75.00 up—First-Class Service
Member Typographical Union No. 21

STATEMENT

OF THE CONDITION AND VALUE OF THE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES OF

The Hibernia Savings and Loan Society

HIBERNIA BANK

Dated December 31, 1916

ASSETS.

1—Bonds of the United States (\$7,853,000.00), of the State of California and Cities and Counties thereof (\$9,404,625.00), of the State of New York (\$2,149,000.00), of the City of New York (\$1,475,000.00), of the State of Massachusetts (\$1,097,000.00), of the City of Chicago (\$650,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	\$23,288,078.78
2—Cash in Vault	4,022,884.88
3—Miscellaneous Bonds (\$5,163,000.00), the actual value of which is.....	4,900,073.75
	\$32,211,037.41

They are:

"San Francisco and North Pacific Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$476,000.00), "Southern Pacific Company, San Francisco Terminal 4 per cent Bonds" (\$350,000.00), "San Francisco and San Joaquin Valley Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$35,000.00), "Northern California Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$83,000.00), "Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 1/2 per cent Bonds" (\$800,000.00), "Pennsylvania Railroad Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "Market Street Railway Company First Consolidated Mortgage 5 per cent Bonds" (\$243,000.00), "Los Angeles Pacific Railroad Company of California Refunding 5 per cent Bonds" (\$400,000.00), "Los Angeles Railway Company of California 5 per cent Bonds" (\$334,000.00), "The Omnibus Cable Company 6 per cent Bonds" (\$167,000.00), "Sutter Street Railway Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$150,000.00), "Gough Street Railroad Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$20,000.00), "The Merchants' Exchange 7 per cent Bonds" (\$1,310,000), "San Francisco Gas & Electric Company 4 1/2 per cent Bonds" (\$494,000.00), "Los Angeles Gas & Electric Company 5 per cent Bonds" (\$100,000.00), "Spring Valley Water Company 4 per cent Bonds" (\$50,000.00), "German House Association 6 per cent Bonds" (\$101,000.00).

4—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	32,482,516.28
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The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated at the corner of Market, McAllister and Jones Streets, in the City and County of San Francisco, State of California, and the payment thereof is secured by First Mortgages on Real Estate within this State and the State of Oregon. Said Promissory Notes are kept and held by said Corporation at its said office, which is its principal place of business, and said Notes and debts are there situated.

5—Promissory Notes and the debts thereby secured, the actual value of which is	277,560.00
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The condition of said Promissory Notes and debts is as follows: They are all existing Contracts, owned by said Corporation, and are payable to it at its office, which is situated as aforesaid, and the payment thereof is secured by pledge and hypothecation of Bonds of Railroad and Quasi-Public Corporations or other securities.

6—(a) Real Estate situate in the City and County of San Francisco (\$1,922,348.26), and in the Counties of Santa Clara (\$143.29), and Alameda (\$43,952.64) in this State, the actual value of which is.....	1,966,444.19
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(b) The Land and Building in which said Corporation keeps its said office, the actual value of which is.....	982,573.52
--	------------

The condition of said Real Estate is that it belongs to said Corporation, and part of it is productive.

7—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds.....	292,749.12
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TOTAL ASSETS.....\$68,213,480.52

LIABILITIES.

1—Said Corporation owes Deposits amounting to and the actual value of which is	\$64,628,906.69
--	-----------------

Number of Depositors.....88,605
Average Deposit.....\$729.40

2—Accrued Interest on Loans and Bonds.....	292,749.12
3—Reserve Fund, Actual Value	3,291,824.71

TOTAL LIABILITIES.....\$68,213,480.52

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By JOSEPH S. TOBIN, President.

THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY,
By R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

STATE OF CALIFORNIA,
City and County of San Francisco—ss.

JOSEPH S. TOBIN and R. M. TOBIN, being each duly sworn, each for himself, says: That said JOSEPH S. TOBIN is President, and that said R. M. TOBIN is Secretary of THE HIBERNIA SAVINGS AND LOAN SOCIETY, the corporation above mentioned, and that the foregoing statement is true.

JOSEPH S. TOBIN, President.
R. M. TOBIN, Secretary.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2nd day of January, 1917.

CHAS. T. STANLEY,
Notary Public in and for the City and County of
San Francisco, State of California.

PEACE MASS MEETING.

Sunday, January 7th, at 3 p. m., in the Civic Auditorium the hosts of peace will gather and express their approval of President Wilson in his courageous endeavor to end the war raging in Europe.

Well-known artists will contribute a splendid musical program, and the following speakers will talk on the present world situation, the chances for peace, and the proposals and work of the American Neutral Conference Committee, under whose auspices the meeting is held: Chester H. Rowell, editor and statesman; Dr. David Starr Jordan, the noted scientist and peace advocate; Austin Lewis, attorney and lecturer, who has just returned from a tour of speaking in the larger cities of the East for the national office of the American Neutral Conference Committee; Judge George Crothers, who delivered a New Year's message of peace from the bench of the Superior Court of San Francisco, and Professor Arthur Upham Pope, of the Department of Philosophy in the University of California, and secretary of the American Neutral Conference Committee, California Branch, who will tell of the movement for peace among the neutral nations and give facts which are with difficulty gotten past the censors which go to prove that the working people, even among the Allies, believe that a just and permanent peace may be obtained through negotiations and international agreements without further bloodshed.

Labor is vitally interested, and the organized workers, who are in the vanguard of the great peace movement, will without doubt take the most active part in making this meeting of next Sunday afternoon a great and memorable event.

Be there—Civic Auditorium, 3 p. m., Sunday.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum bill next week will be of particular excellence and will introduce as one of its chief features Muriel Worth, an American girl who has perfected her natural gift for the dance into a fine art and whose success is extremely gratifying to those who have lamented the fact that terpsichorean art in America is inclined to be sluggish in its advancement. Versatility is Miss Worth's long suit. She does not confine herself to any particular style of dancing. Al Shayne, till recently a member of the team of Matthews and Shayne, is now a vaudeville "single" and modestly describes himself as "The Singing Beauty." Shayne is undoubtedly a splendid character comedian who can sing and possesses a pliable facial expression. Ronair, Ward and Farron will present their Board Walk skit "Are You Lonesome." Its scene represents the board walk at Atlantic City, and with song, story and dance two young men who are enjoying a vacation at the seashore prevent the time of a solitary damsel from hanging heavily on her hands. Cecil Parkes, a phenomenal boy violinist, and William Conway, a brilliant pianist, will present a delightful program. The Stan Stanley Trio; Mr. and Mrs. Jimmie Barry in "The Rube"; Pat Rooney and Marion Bent in "At The News Stand," and the Washington Square Players' comedy success, "The Age of Reason," with Vivian and Genevieve Tobin and Company will complete the program.

WANT IT HANDED TO THEM.

It is stated that many Federal employees in Cincinnati declined the request of the Federal Employees' Union to join the trade union movement and assist in securing the passage of the Nolan \$3 a day minimum wage bill.

These government employees, however, assure the unionists that "they are heartily in favor of the bill and hope it will be passed by Congress."

— PHILADELPHIA SHOE CO. —

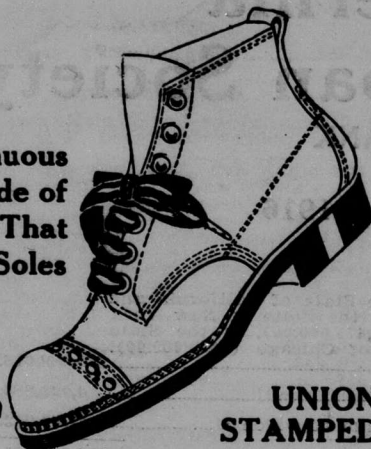
THE BEST SHOE FOR WEAR

Made in San Francisco by the United Workmen's Boot and Shoe Manufacturing Co.

Here's a Shoe that will stand the test of Strenuous Wear and also give Perfect Comfort—Made of California "Oro" Tanned Calf—"The Best That Is"—Full Shaped Toes --- Triple Weight Soles

THE PRICE \$4.50

IN HAND WELT SOLES - - - \$5.00



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LOCAL AND PERSONAL

Deaths in San Francisco trade union circles during the past week were: Edwin C. Block of the marine engineers, Joseph Hughes of the carpenters, Johannes Lafrenz of the beer wagon drivers, Wilhelm Schelle of the cigar makers, John McKeon of the boiler makers.

George A. Tracy, president of the San Francisco Typographical Union has gone to Sacramento to establish legislative headquarters for the California State Typographical Conference, which will be maintained during the session of the Legislature. A legislative agent will be on hand to look after the interests of the printing trades.

George Cullen has been re-elected business representative of the local District Council of Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Helpers. He has established headquarters in room 307 of the Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets.

The officers elected at the annual election of Boiler Makers' Union No. 6 were: President, John J. Kane; vice-president, John Irvine; financial secretary, John Enright; recording secretary, Frank Carroll; treasurer, Thomas J. Sheridan; business agent, M. J. McGuire; executive board members, W. V. Angell, W. Butler, C. Callaghan, L. Costello, J. Fitzgerald, Ed. Fitzpatrick, J. Hannigan, J. Irvine, P. O'Halloran, M. J. McGuire; delegates to the Iron Trades Council, John Enright, W. V. Angell, J. Hannigan, John Kane, P. O'Halloran, M. J. McGuire; delegates to the Labor Council, Joe Delaney, John McPhillips, Thomas Sheridan, Frank West, W. H. Shantom, J. Hannigan, Frank Callaghan, John Kane, E. L. Rose and M. J. McGuire.

Gas and Water Workers' Union No. 9840 has presented to all employers a claim for an increase in wages of 25 cents a day.

The Press Feeders' and Assistants' Union has moved its headquarters to 628 Montgomery street, rooms 229 and 230.

Upholsterers' Union, Local 28, has elected the following officers: President, B. B. Rosenthal; vice-president, Wm. Stevens; recording secretary,

Dan P. Schultz; financial secretary, Otto L. Ebenritter; treasurer, Al. J. Estelida; business agent, B. B. Rosenthal; trustees, P. Farley, Matt Davis and A. E. McMullen; F. Sargoria was named sergeant-at-arms, and Wm. B. Horr and B. B. Rosenthal delegates to the Labor Council; Wm. B. Horr, B. B. Rosenthal and Emil Wachter were elected delegates to the Building Trades Council, and Wm. Inkster delegate to the Oakland Central Labor Council.

The Granite Cutters' International Union has elected the following officers: President, J. H. McGrath; vice-president, F. E. Evans; financial secretary, D. G. Hughes; treasurer, William Barron; corresponding secretary, William H. Brines; auditors, A. Allison, H. Fitzpatrick and L. McCorrison.

Electrical Workers' Union No. 6 has elected the following officers and delegates: President, W. H. Urmy; vice-president, Stanley Morris; financial secretary, P. A. Clifford; recording secretary and business agent, A. Elken; inspectors, H. Hennessy and D. Horgan; foreman, T. Desmond; trustee, unexpired term, D. Martin; trustee, full term, S. Raney; executive board, R. A. Fisk, C. W. Bowman, P. G. Brigaerts, W. F. Holmes, H. Boynton, I. Clover; examining board, W. Gimmel, F. A. Taylor, H. Doyle, E. Richards, T. Smith, J. Caldwell, W. A. Cooke; delegates to the Building Trades Council, F. O'Leary, E. V. McKenzie, A. W. Howard, A. E. Cohn, W. H. Urmy, George Jones, A. Elken; delegates to the San Francisco Labor Council, W. H. Urmy, A. Elken, P. A. Clifford.

Painters' Union No. 19 elected the following officers for the ensuing term: Conductor, H. H. Whiteside; trustee, A. G. Swanson; business agent, James Hopkins; local executive board, John Burns, George Byrnes, James Dunn, H. Peterson and H. Walsh.

Housesmiths' Union No. 78 will install its newly-elected officers Wednesday evening. President C. E. Hague will officiate.

E. H. Mizner, representing the International

Association of Machinists, J. Morrison of the same organization, and Anton Johansen of the United Brotherhood of Joiners and Carpenters, are among the labor organizers passing the holidays in San Francisco.

Bunji Suzuki of Tokio, president of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan, arrived in San Francisco recently from the East, where he attended the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and the International Seamen's Union of America. At each convention Suzuki was presented with a gift of esteem. Mr. Suzuki left on Tuesday for Tokio to make arrangements for the visit in April of representatives of the American Federation of Labor and the California State Federation of Labor, who are planning to attend the fifth anniversary celebration of the Laborers' Friendly Society of Japan.

MARRIED MEN EXPERTS.

Recently two men (we dare not give names), one married and the other single, were having a little chat, when the married man said:

"Do you suppose it is really true that there are more criminals among bachelors than among married men?"

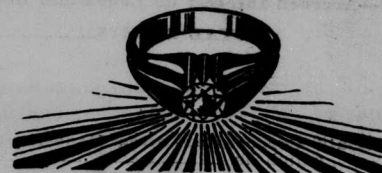
"If you mean convicted criminals, I certainly do believe it. Married men get so much practice lying to their wives that it is a cinch for them to fool the police in case they happen to transgress the law."

"Well," said the married man, "there may be something in your statement. Before I got married I was fairly truthful, but I had not been married six months when I had become a most accomplished liar."

THE STARS ON THE FLAG.

The stars on our flag and those on the great seal of the United States, says the Virginia "Pilot," as well as those on the seal of the President, are five-pointed. The seal of the House of Representatives, however, shows six-pointed stars; and there are six-pointed stars on the obverse of the half and quarter dollar coins, with five-pointed stars on the reverse. The reverse of these coins is a copy of the great seal, with the clouds and the stars omitted. So far as can be ascertained, the six-pointed star is derived from the colonial coins, which were designed in the manner of English heraldry, which sanctions that star.

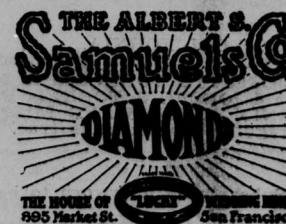
The stars on the flag are copied from the Washington coat of arms.



Diamonds have steadily advanced in price during the last ten years. Today they are looked upon by bankers and hard-headed, practical business men as a good investment and not as a luxury.

We are diamond specialists and specially noted for the quality of our "Fine Blue White Gems."

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